

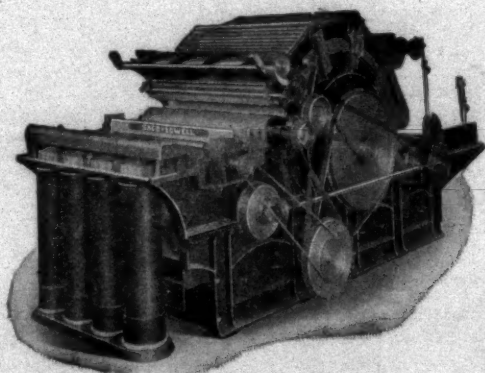
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VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 25, 1915

NUMBER 4

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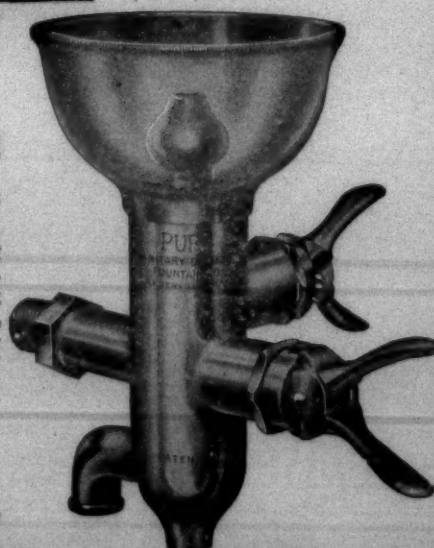
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 25, 1915

NUMBER 4

Change in Fashions Aids Cotton Goods Trade

A bachelor who essays to write of "skirts and sich" can only justify the plunge on the plea that wide skirts bid fair to bring a measure of unexpected prosperity to manufacturers and merchants. Those who nourish their minds with statistics declare that the textile manufacturer lost millions in the past few years because the women of the land were content to use three yards instead of five yards for limb draperies and because they abandoned their underwear of flimsies and accepted various sorts of combination form-fitting garments in their stead.

It may be perilous to approach a subject of this character in a spirit of levity. But there is really so much restrained joy among fabric manufacturers because a fashion change promises prosperity to them that those who have been worrying about tariff matters and trade problems are disposed to question the sincerity of people who have hitherto blamed all textile manufacturing ills to things other than skirts. A cotton manufacturer who became famous during the recent tariff discussions admitted in the markets this week that if it only prove true that the wide skirt is to come again no one will hear him talk tariff while the new-old fashion holds.

"For," said he, "we can talk all we want to about foreign competition and a wretched misfit in the cotton and wool schedules in the new tariff law, but if we can only get the wide skirts back again we will surely see prosperity in every weave room in this country." And his mill is one of those that makes the finest cotton goods produced in America and is more or less subject at all times to the vagaries of fashion's demands. If he can see happiness in a skirt prospect, surely there is no reason why life in the trade should be regarded otherwise than with a smile.

In the late fall the columns of this journal contained a short paragraph to the effect that kid-finished cambrics and percalines were being bought liberally from certain houses whose staple business consisted very largely of trade in these cloths several years ago. The goods had never gone entirely out of use, but they were called for so seldom and in such a small way that they hardly attracted attention save in a few backwoods stores. The new demand for these goods came primarily from dressmakers and others who were making sheer dresses with wider skirts than were com-

monly worn and who wanted the goods for foundation cloths.

When a well-known handler of these materials made the prediction that all women in the United States would be talking of wide skirts before Christmas time his remark was discredited. In fact, he was regarded as one of the simple minded enthusiasts who become enamored of certain grades of merchandise and who can see little that is good in other kinds. But he was right, and those who laughed at him are now peeking wonderfully into the fashion magazines to find how far the fashion painters are taking up the hue and cry. There can be no mistake, the wide skirt is here, and the fashions of our grandmothers are high style once more.

The effect of this change upon mills cannot be overstated very well. Even if people do economize in the number of suits they buy, it will be found that within the year there will be a call for a yardage of dress goods quite in excess of normal supplies based upon the experience of recent years. One manufacturer of skirts stated in a dress goods house a week ago that although he was only making about half the number of skirts he did last year his actual use of cloth was nearly the same as it was a year ago and the books of a large dress goods selling agency confirmed his statement.

The extra yardage required in the making of skirts will be felt most in the lighter weight materials, and hence it is expected that the summer demand of retailers for sheer cottons and silks will be very active once the new fashion is fully planted. In extreme widths of skirts worsted and wool goods will prove too heavy to become permanently popular. But the cutters of lightweight silks and cottons are of the opinion that some of the new skirts will prove so desirable that they will be worn for a long time after the novelty of a wide skirt is forgotten.

The necessity of underskirts is made imperative to the ladies because the sheer full skirts would hardly prove satisfactory unless there was some foundation that would tend to hold the fullness in place. That foundation will not be provided by hoop skirts but by other clubs. So sure are some of the large retailers of this development that they have been stocking up on many lines of fabrics worn for lingerie or underskirts, or petticoats, to be plain about it. Were trade

conditions normal throughout the country some of the oldest handlers of bleached muslins, etc., declare that they would be overwhelmed with business. During the past months three of the leading bleached goods houses have said that the demands made upon them have been phenomenal and they attribute it to an unusually depleted state of bleached goods stocks at a time when the demand is greater than usual because of the growing desire to use more underwear.

It is believed that the yardage at first required will be larger than is commonly seen as women will find it impossible to alter their narrow skirts and will be forced to buy cloths for the newer fashions. Already there are protests heard because the change in fashion has been so radical, but there seems to be no way to avoid it, and possibly women do not know as yet how to overcome a fashion tendency that may seem obnoxious to their sense of economy.

Last month in most jobbing houses there seemed to be an unusual call for domestic cottons of many kinds and merchandise men said it was all due to lower-priced goods and to the greatly depleted stocks resulting from expectancy of lower prices for goods when raw cotton began to decline last year. But in the past few weeks there has come a steady demand for small lots of many kinds of printed wash fabrics and white goods and there seems to be no definite trend toward any single fabric in the records.

The retailers who have been selling cotton gabardines say that women are taking a much larger yardage than they used of poplins of similar weight and width when those goods first became popular a few years ago and they also find that those who have been buying cloths of this character are also buying many fine bleached cottons for undergarments. They explain the situation by saying that the wide garment fashion is here and will continue to exert a striking influence on trade as summer draws nigh.

Some of the closest observers in the trade say the effect of the new fashion will be seen most in white goods and sheer prints this year, but they expect to see print cloth yarn goods show the effects of it in a larger way later on. The very sheer fine yarn printed and white fabrics are those most commonly used in light summer dresses of the

costlier descriptions. The fullness of some of the garments worn at winter resorts has already attracted the wondering attention of dry goods men who have been observing styles while seeking rest or recreation. Some of these men have written letters in to mill agencies in which they predict a great increase in the yardage of all summer goods worn this year and decidedly good business in cloths of this general description for next year when present high fashions reach down to the mass of wearers.

Some styles of fabrics are already wondering whether there is to be a return to the stiffer fabrics that were worn in the days when panamas, fine mohairs and taffetas in silk were in vogue. The soft finished goods that have been so popular in recent years are now being used on many of the new costumes that illustrate the growing tendency to wear wider garments. But some men think that if the full skirt is to reach its most popular stage, in keeping with the fashions of long ago, there may be a return to many of the cloths that lent themselves to outlines not always attainable where the softer draping cloths are used.

At one of the cotton manufacturers' meetings held several months ago a staid member gave it as his opinion that there could be no real prosperity in his business until women wore more clothes. This opinion was commented on sarcastically in many of the daily newspapers but it was echoed in the silk trade and in the wool trade. In fact, today there are men in those lines who feel very confident that on a generally poor condition of purchasing power it will be found that mills making fabrics will get more than an ordinary share of business. It takes no figuring to convince one that if the yardage of goods in a single skirt is to be increased 60 per cent or more by a decree of fashion, that decree will prove so strong that mills will be kept busy in turning out the material for meeting it.

But even assuming that only a half more goods will be required for women's clothes in future, no violence will result if a merchant concludes that he will be safe in providing a larger quantity of merchandise than has been found necessary to meet ordinary store demands in recent years. As a matter of figures, it is stated that there are many dresses being worn to-

(Continued on Page 15.)

Cotton Carding Points

(Continued from last week)

The surface velocity of the cylinders has a tendency always to draw the undesirable matter to its surface and the only way to destroy such air-currents is to set the licker-in as outlined above and pack the back of the card as tight as possible.

To prove this, weight your droppings when using both mote knives, and next remove one knife and again weigh your droppings. You will notice little, if any, difference in the amount of droppings. I have often removed both mote-knives and found very little difference in the droppings, and in some cases not any.

These facts are pointed out simply to show young carders that they should not depend too much on the mote-knives to clean the stock. What I point out can be tried by any reader in charge of carding, and I am sure that if the settings are tried this article will receive commendation. It is not guess work, but was discovered after many tests.

Another good point in favor of setting the licker-in as close to the feed plate as possible is the amount of saving it insures to the fillet on the cylinder flats and doffer. Let a lap run out with such a setting, and the licker-in will stop. Every reader will admit that when a lap runs out when the licker-in is set to 12/1000 gauge, the large tufts of cotton will find their way to the cylinder and flats. We all have heard the flats shake and in some cases broken by these large tufts passing through the card.

I have often stated that allowing a lap to run out should be branded as a crime. I believe more, however, in an ounce of prevention than in a pound of cure. You can have a licker-in covered for about \$7, while to recover a card the cost in most cases passes \$50.

I have often heard carders say the mote-knives were only useful in preventing large tufts from reaching the cylinder. True, the mote-knives if set almost to touch will also prevent large tufts from reaching the cylinder, but in nearly every case they become bent and it is very difficult to straighten them as before. For this reason, I set the feed plate almost to touch and both mote-knives at 12/1000 gauge. I have a small piece of steel 1-8 of an inch in thickness to set the nose of the licker-in screen. I have tried many other settings, but this seems to give the best results. The back of the licker-in screen is not a very important setting like some writers would have us believe, as in most cases the grinder is helpless, owing to the poor construction of the joint between the licker and cylinder screen. The back of the cylinder screen should be set at 11/1000 gauge. More benefit would result if a closer setting was possible without taking chances of the cylinder fillet becoming injured by it receiving outward pressure from any large tufts that may escape the action of the licker-in. However, rents are destroyed at this point, more than anywhere else, because

it is called on first to meet the air-currents created by the surface speed of the cylinder.

In order to have good carding every point of wire of the licker-in, cylinder, flats and doffer must be as sharp as possible, so as to be able to grip instantly any cotton fibres coming under their action. Therefore, the heavier impurities must be extracted by destroying as much as possible any air-currents at the back of the card. With all points of wire in order and sharpened properly, the stock is conveyed from one surface to another without air-currents. On the other hand, if the licker-in is set to almost touch the feed plate, the cylinder screen should be set 7/1000 gauge. The reason for such a close setting at this point is that more air-currents exist, the heavier impurities fall to the floor or in other words, only air-currents carry the heavier impurities forward.

There is nothing that makes a man in charge of a department appear so weak, as when he states that a certain setting is best, but at the same time unable to explain why. My chief aim in these articles is to enable the young carder to explain every setting and at the same time give the proper reason for such a setting. You no doubt have heard a carder say that progressive setting is a very good thing, but in many cases you will find that he is unable to explain what takes place between the flats and cylinder with such a setting. There is only one reason advanced for progressive setting, and that is, that it gives the fibres a better opportunity to disentangle themselves by coming more gradually under the combing action of the flats and that such a setting save them from injury. Let me ask the reader again how this is possible when the licker-in is set almost to a touch. Flats should be set to 10/1000 inch gauge from the cylinder at the heel of the flat. If the wires on both the cylinder and flats are as sharp as they should be, it will be found that every fibre will be acted upon with this setting. The setting between the licker-in and cylinder is given as 8/1000 gauge in most text books. No doubt many carders use this setting. But what would you say if any one should ask you why you set so close at this point?

In the majority of mills I have visited, I have found the carders in favor of setting all the flats at 10/1000 gauge at every point, and at the same time I found they were in favor of setting the licker-in to the cylinder to 8/1000 gauge. In no case was the carder able to explain why he set closer at this point than between the flats and the cylinder. Let us reason together. In the first place, there is no combing action at this point. At this point the licker-in simply conveys the stock to the cylinder. Now, consider the surface speed of the cylinder, which is about 2,200 feet per minute against the surface speed of the licker-in, which is about 1,000 feet per minute, and consider also the points of wire to the square inch, and the construct-

ion of the wire. There can only be one conclusion, and that is, that the cylinder has every opportunity of stripping the licker-in of every fibre at every revolution.

No matter how tight you may check a nut, there is always danger of it working loose, which is due to vibration. Therefore, no matter at what distance you set the licker-in from the feed plate, there is always danger of a lump going through which is liable to disturb the setting of the licker-in and allow the teeth to come into contact with those of the cylinder, by setting at 12/1000 gauge at this point the danger is not as great.

In the second place, study the direction in which both the cylinder and licker-in revolve and at once you will be convinced what a mistake it is to have a close setting at this point.

Why is it that some carders believe in having such a close setting where there is no combing action, and at the same time believe in progressive setting? Some have the following setting for flats. At the first setting point 11/1000, at the second 10/1000, at the third 9/1000, and 8/1000 at the two next setting points. When you set the first setting point at 11/1000 you reduce the working surface of the cylinder,

Some carders never stop to reason how 1/1000 gauge at the first setting reduces the working surface of the cylinder. If the reader is a carder, let him set the first setting point at 11/1000 gauge, next let him examine the space under the flats entering the card.

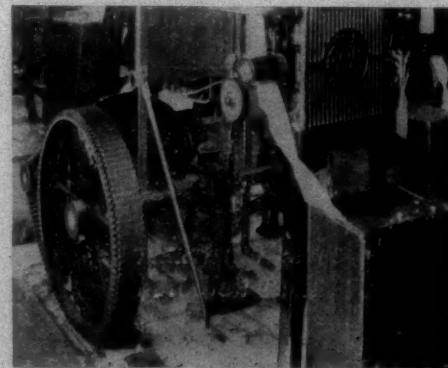
Another point against progressive setting is the distance found between the heel of one flat to the heel of the next flat. In the majority of cases the distance will be found to be one and three-quarter inches, in some cases more. Granted that the fibres are tangled, how are they injured, when the distance between each flat exceeds the length of the staple?

But there is only one way to determine the best setting and that is by test. Let the reader first set a card with a difference of 1/100 at each point beginning with 11/1000 at first setting point, and next let him set a card at 10/1000 gauge at every point. Weigh the sliver from both for a week or two, and I am sure that he will reject progressive setting. You will find that the card set at 10/1000 gauge at every point will turn out a sliver that will vary in weight from one to four grains, while from the card set progressive it will vary from one to ten grains, and in some cases more.—Canadian Textile Journal.

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Textile Color Theories

Phenomena of Textile Progress.—In the varied phenomena of textile performance concerning mechanism, manufacture, fabric design, and coloring, developments are taking place, which tend to more economic and improved artistic productions. Art and color theories and practice compose an essential part of the history and development of loom work. Relating to the aesthetics of woven manufactures, they are, in a sense, not affected by mechanical developments or by industrial growth due to the application of scientific and technical knowledge to the processes of textile production.

Culture and a knowledge of technique, associated with inventive skill, are the bases on which artistic coloring and designing are originated, yet the curricula in Continental, American and English schools of textile science less than 25 years ago did not treat of the art and technology of woven coloring. The value and service of color in imparting tone, quality, and freshness to design, and its utility in tinting the surface of the fabric, were recognized, and laws of color harmony were observed in developing pattern and ornament by interlacing warp and weft yarns; but it remained for research, experiment, and analysis to unravel the principles and data relating to the application of color to woven surfaces, and to deduce a theory of textile coloring. That this differentiated from color theories applicable to other materials and branches of technical and practical art, was apparent; but to what degree, and in what sense, could only be demonstrated by having regard to the technical elements involved.

Early Historic Textile Color Schemes: Purity of Hue.—Color notion and life themes, expressed in the earliest writings on color, dating nearly 4000 years ago, harmonize with modern theories and practice. Color is known to suggest certain associations of ideas, and to evoke a sense of rest, gladness, warmth, purity, clearness, or freshness. Ancient Eastern definitions of color inference and suggestiveness are in accordance with modern and Western views. They do not transgress in principles or law. The appropriateness of the application of the several colors—rarely spectral hues—to woven pattern and texture, is singularly apt and correct in the light of modern art and science. The value of purity of hue was esteemed and understood. Color might be weakened in intensity, or deepened in tone, yet neither process detracted from the quality of the hue; but if the hue were changed, the purity and distinctiveness of the color suffered. Tone-upon-tone coloring in pure hues was practised as being competent of giving clearer and more precise definition of pattern detail than combining tones of color obtained from changing the hue. In ancient color craft, hue contrasts are properly regarded as more potent than mixed hue contrasts, whether composed of tones or tints. Derivative hues, being less

transparent and distinctive in character than pure hues, have an important place in ancient as in modern schemes of design, and one for which the simple or primary hues, by reason of their quality of purity, are unsuitable. Purity of hue in textile as in other phases of coloring imparts peculiar freshness to shades and tints, rendering them applicable to all species of design effects in which clearness and distinctiveness of color tone are desired.

Consistent Principles of Color Science: Harmony.—Color science and artistic considerations as affecting laws of color harmony and contrast, nomenclature, purity and quality of hues, and color inference, have a universal meaning and rendering, which are not subjective to varied interpretation with a variation in the type of design or nature of the material employed. Color harmony is consistent as it obtains in the decorative tapestry, composed of numerous shades and tints of dyed yarns, or the pictorial mosaic of even a larger range of colors developed in pieces of opaque glass; in the rich purple coloring of the moors and in its warp-and-weft prototype as seen in the Bannockburn tweed or the heather mixture; and in the brilliant tinting of the costly silk or the humbler toning of the cotton-blouse material.

Scope in coloring is affected by the nature and facility of design characteristics, but harmony of composition is not affected. Patternwork consisting of varied species of form affords possibilities of color treatment of a distinct and more diversified quality than patternwork composed of minute details and line effects, as in the Cashmere shawl. The latter is a kind of lattice or fretwork design wrought in threads, a tracery or outlining of form rather than broad figure production, and requiring expression in strong and vivid colors. The application of subdued hues and tints to this branch of woven design would render the details indistinct. Minuteness of effects in design necessitates the combination of pronounced color contrasts, otherwise the beauty of the whole pattern suffers. Coloring should proceed on lines and methods adapted to the character of the ornamental factors, and the material and structure of the fabric.

Value of Technique.—The art of colour practice is dependent upon a knowledge of technique. As enunciated and explained, the principles of harmony, of quality, and of tone of colour are not variable; but technique, which is a governing and active factor, varies with the material and scheme of manufacture. With a variation in quality of ornament, schemes of form and design—geometric, floral and conventional—the mode of coloring must be modified; hence the marked difference in the colouring typical of Japanese and Indian loom-work, the former being a composition of varied subdued and decided contrasts, but the latter of precision of colouring due to the use of a

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few definite and distinctive hues, of colouring as interpreted in pure such as red, green, blue, and gold, art teaching. It is a species of sur-interweaving with black and white. face colouring developed by the Colouring in Pattern Design.—minutest design features, due to the Textile colouring relates, moreover, construction of the fabric and the to what is known as pattern-work, materials and yarns combined. It as distinct from decorative work, may be defined as line definition, the principales of technique is as emphasised as developed in stripe essential as specialized training in and check patterns, and in an un-the general principles of harmony limited diversity of effects obtain-

ed by systems of interlacing yarn and welt. To these small styles, as also to decorative designs, color can be successfully applied only by those conversant with the technique of textile manufacturing, and with the feeling for color derived from art culture.

Color Quality: Physical Properties of the Materials.—Color may be modified in brilliancy, intensity, and quality of hue, by changing the physical properties of the material, and the structure of the surface in which it is expressed. The pearl carpet of Baroda being a tissue of pearls, rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, is rendered unique in color harmony by translucency and iridescency of hue. As an example of Arabesque design, arranged in jewels and in two tones of green, blue, and coral red on a soft pearly white ground, it is a magnificent specimen of applied art. A corresponding color scheme wrought in silk, wool, or cotton would undergo gradation of toning by a change in the material, but no vitruval modification would occur in the color contrasts.

Textile Color Theories.—The quality of the fibre, the structure of the yarns, the scheme of intertexture, and the routine of finishing are all group factors entering into the treatment of color either in the production of the design in the loom or in the modification of the color tone of the woven texture. Each group factor is constituted of technical principles and features determining theories of color in textile manufacturing and designing, and relate to:

1. Qualities of fibrous materials and color purity.

(a) Distinctive color features of silk, wool, cotton, flax, jute, ramie, artificial silk, and wool substitutes.

(b) Compound color qualities, dyed to the same hue, shade, or tint, but using fibres of different physical properties.

2. Methods of yarn construction and color definition and distribution in the texture.

(a) Color qualities of ordinary or plain yarns prepared by distinct systems—that is, woolen and worsted, hule and frame spun yarns, natural and spun silk.

(b) Color qualities of folded and several-ply yarns, composed of threads of the same or different fibres, and of similar or different counts of yarn.

3. Color blending of fibrous materials.

(a) Value of hues, tones, and tints, as constituent elements of fibrous mixtures.

(b) Quantitative proportion of colors as determined by intensity and purity of hue, and color quality of the blend or mixture.

(c) Blending of fibres of similar qualities but of different colors.

(d) Blending of fibres of dissimilar qualities and colors.

(e) Production of toned or graded mixtures to a definite chromatic scale.

(f) Production of mixtures of corresponding depths of tone but of different color elements.

4. Fabric structure and color expression.

(a) Hand and machine made lace.

(b) Plain and fancy-knitted textures.

(c) Felted textures made of wool without yarn preparation.

(d) Woven fabrics with the warp threads parallel to each other, and the welt threads interlacing at right angles.

(e) Gauze, leno, and open-work textures, with separate threads or groups of warp threads twisting or wrapping round separate threads or groups of warp threads, with the welt interlacing, but forming "net" or perforated effects.

(f) Pile, plush and velvet fabrics, with the pile, plush, or shag of fibres or loops of threads produced by special warp or welt yarns.

Schemes of intertexture.

(a) Color pattern expressed in single-weave textures.

(b) Color pattern expressed in compound-weave textures.

(c) Interchanging compound weaves.

(d) Systems of plans of warp and welt interlacing devised for specific color expression and localization.

5. Fabric treatment and routines of finishing.

(a) Routine to develop color.

(b) Routine and processes to soften the hue, tint, or tone of color.

(c) Routine to produce specific color effects due to fibrous characteristics.

In this paper it is only feasible to define briefly each theory named following with a fuller, though necessarily incomplete, analysis of the particular theories concerning the color qualities of fibrous materials, and the color precision and emphasis produced by fabric structure.

1. Qualities of Fibrous Materials and Color Purity.—The physical fibres have a color value in textile design and pattern organization. This is rather one of tone, purity and brightness than one of a difference of hue developed, though this is also affected, and, in some instances, as in cotton and silk, when the materials are dyed to give the same shade. When, for instance, wools of dissimilar grades are combined and treated correspondingly in the dyeing operation, each assumes a particular color tone in the manufactured yarn or fabric. This with a view of attaining diversity of is clearly traceable, and forms a technical characteristic employed with a view of attaining diversity of tinting in textile work—that is, felt materials for hats, fancy yarns and mixture costume and suiting fabrics. The whole is a subject for specific study, experiment and practice.—Abstract of a paper read at the Textile Institute Congress at Ghent.

Italy's Dye Shortage.

It is rather surprising to learn that there is a shortage of dyestuffs in Italy, for one would have thought supplies could have been obtained from Both Switzerland and Germany. It is possible, however, that Italian dyers are not prepared to pay the extremely high prices which prevail in England at present, so that Swiss colors are virtually all finding their way to this market,

while transport difficulties may be preventing the delivery of German dyestuffs. The position is evidently serious, for at a meeting on the subject, just held in Milan, it was stated that many dyers had been forced to close their works entirely on account of lack of dyestuffs, while most of the others were on short time. It was proposed to attempt to establish the manufacture of dyestuffs in Italy. Special reference was made to the English scheme, and it was considered that one on the same lines would be suitable for Italian conditions. A commission was appointed to investigate the matter and submit a report. It may be mentioned that there are no import duties on coal-tar colors in Italy. Very marked progress has been made by Italian dyers and

printers during the last dozen years or so, and they are now serious competitors of English producers in some leading export markets. The past year, however, has apparently been an unsatisfactory one for Italian calico printers. The report just issued by the De Angeli Printing Co., the largest Italian firm in this branch of the textile industry, states that only a very trifling profit has been made. The capital is about \$5,000,000. — Manchester Guardian, England.

"Johnson needn't be so mad because the teacher criticised his boy's composition. The boy will improve." "You don't appear to understand, Johnson wrote the composition himself."—Ex.

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ALL COLORS, FAST TO BLEACHING.

Can furnish any numbers from 4's to 36's single or ply, on tubes or cones.

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Southern Representatives

Operation of Tape Driven Spindles

Contributed exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by Yancey L. Yon.

In this article we will not take conditions as they can be, and state what could and what could not be done, nor shall we take the merits individually and write from the standpoint of observation, but we shall state the disadvantages and obstacles that present themselves in the operation of tape driven twister frames and their remedies. We will write from practical experience, with reference to an up-to-date mill on high class round duck manufacture, equipped with the latest improved tape driven spindle spinning and twisting machinery.

When we install a twister of the tape spindle drive, we then have a machine that has discarded the band system of driving its spindles, and has done away with the old style V-shaped spindle whorls that are driven individually direct from the cylinder by means of the band. We have a machine that employs a "tape" belt to drive through a tension idler pulley four spindles each. These spindles have instead of the V-shaped whorl, a groove pulley of a concave surface on which the tape rotates as a driver for the spindle.

The concave surface of these pulleys enables the tape to operate in their center, as the belt does the arch of the pulley, which prevents them from coming off, even when the tension idler pulley is not giving the proper tension to the tape.

There are many questions asked and opinions given pro and con, relative to the tape drive. Some who are not acquainted with its merits, do not approve of this method of driving the spindles. However, with close study and experience one can readily appreciate the advantage of it.

The Northern manufacturers are, and have been, equipping their mills with this machinery. England has recognized these qualities, and are putting these machines in their mills, and the Southern manufacturers with modern plants have foreseen the merits of this machine and are rapidly installing them in their mills, and without a doubt they will be universally used in the future.

The prognostications of the build-

ers were that to employ a tape to drive the spindles, would enable them to produce a yarn with less variation in twist due to the decreased slippage and with the tension idler pulley which keeps all slackness out of the tape, eliminating waste from soft bobbins.

It is an admitted fact, that in tying on an old-style band, if care is not taken, a large knot will be formed and with every revolution of the band, slippage will take place when the knot passes around the whorl upon the bobbin, with the result that the yarn is tangled and soiled, making waste.

This tape is sewed on, instead of being tied on, and there is no knot formed. A smooth revolution and a steady pull is the result at all times, allowing about five inches lap, with good thread made purposely for the same will enable the tape to give much longer service than any band to be tied on. Owing to the fact that one tape drives four spindles, economy is seen as there is not half the time and work consumed in keeping the tape on. For example, an operative as oiler in the mill, can be made to oil and sew on tape without exertion, which saves the wages of a band boy. A negative argument is that when one tape comes off, there are four dead spindles and a loss of production. This latter assertion is not the case, as the tape runs many, many times more than the bands, and it does not take much longer to sew on one of these tape belts than it does to tie on a band. A sewing machine is designed and thread made for this work, and if every thing is kept in readiness, much time is saved.

In the mill previously referred to, there are 3,328 spindles and it has been known that only one tape came off in one day of eleven hours, and by test, it took three minutes to place this tape on and get the spindles back into operation, making a total of four spindles being stopped three minutes for sewing it on. The advantage shown in this instance can be seen in this way. If four old style bands could have been tied on in three minutes, it would have taken three-fourths of a minute to each band. This is impossible, and

further it is not a frequent occurrence that only four bands break off in a room of 3,328 spindles in eleven hours run.

Many overseers have a difficult time making their band boys tie the bands on with the proper pressure or tension, the old style bands requiring about three pounds pressure to drive them properly. With the tape arrangement, less pressure is required, reducing the horsepower to be consumed and a better, smoother and more even pull is derived from same, as the tension is given to the frame automatically by the tension idler pulley.

Experience will teach, more especially in the twister room, where large and heavy bobbins are made, and more so when full in the use of old style bands, there is more slipping owing to the increased load it has to drive. This slippage owing to the increased load it has to drive. This slippage results in a variation of twist which certainly shows up in the looks and feel of the cloth when a close woven round duck is the product, while with an even tension arrangement as mentioned above, there is less slippage, resulting in an evenly twisted yarn adding strength to the cloth.

With a firm twisted yarn, a heavier traveler can be used which makes the bobbin of yarn firmer enabling more yarn to be placed on the bobbin and increasing the production. With the tape drive on the spindle, the pull is direct and gradual, reducing the wear and tear of the spindle and bolsters. Less oiling is required, and the noise is greatly eliminated, owing to the fact that there are no knots to pound over the cylinder as is the case with bands. There is less lint to adhere and accumulate on the frame work of the machines and no cut ends and knots to wear.

The Construction of Machine to Twist Heavy Ply Yarn For Round Duck, Product of the Tape Drive.

In the twister room of the above mentioned mill, there are numbers twisted from 8-5 ply to 26-2 ply. This will, of course, give the reader

to understand that the creels are so constructed as to enable 5-ply yarns to be twisted and it will also be seen that the twist constant numbers must be arranged to suit the corresponding numbers of yarns and plies to be twisted. For instance, suppose one constant number of the machine is 377.23 and a 26-2 ply yarn were being twisted which would necessitate a small gear to produce the proper twist per inch in the yarn. Then suppose a yarn of 8-5 ply were to be twisted. It will be seen that the twist gear required to give the yarn the proper twist gear would be unreasonably larger.

Then to make the constant number smaller would be necessary in order to obtain a smaller gear to produce the required twist per inch. The method in changing these constants will be explained later on.

(Continued Next Week.)

Largest Crop in History.

Washington, March 20—The greatest cotton crop ever produced in the United States was grown in 1914.

Census bureau statistics issued today giving final ginning figures, officially place the 1914 crop as a record was 16,102,143 bales of 500 pounds each. That is 409,442 equivalent 500 pound bales, or 204,721,000 pounds more than produced in the great crop of 1911. In addition to the great production of lint cotton, a record quantity of linter cotton, which is extensively used in manufacture of military explosives, was obtained. This amounted to 395,732,000 pounds and brought the total 1914 crop to 16,893,604 equivalent 500 pound bales or 8,446,500 pounds.

Unofficial estimates place the value of the crop at \$570,000,000 for lint. That is based on an average price of 7.2 cents a pound to producers, and an estimate of 70 per cent as the average of 7.8 cents a pound. On the same basis the value of the seed is estimated at \$134,000,000. These together make the estimated value of the 1914-15 crop to cotton farmers \$704,000,000 compared with \$911,000,000, the value of the 1913-14 crop, estimated in the same manner.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to Flute Roll.

Editor:

In answer to "Flute Roll" would say that I have had trouble with fluted top rolls, and find that the leather rolls will flute themselves if they are the same size of the steel roll, by the flutes on steel roll striking in the same place each time they turn.

The leather rolls should be a fraction larger than the steel roll and the flutes in steel roll will not strike in same place twice in succession and therefore will not flute the leather roll. Dry saddles and stands will cause the leather rolls to get rough but they will not flute like the steel roll from the cause.

A. J. R.

Answer to Flute Roll.

Editor:

Allow me space to give "Flute Roll" my idea as to what causes a top leather rolls to become fluted. Some will claim that it is too much weight, while others will say that the roll is too soft, but my idea is that it is caused by the top leather roll and the steel roll being exactly the same size. If he will notice he will observe that the roll that becomes fluted is a somewhat larger one than those that do not flute, and to show that it is not the weight you can take out a roll that has just fluted and put in a new roll with the same weight and if it is not the same size as the steel roll it will not flute.

Watchful Waiting.

Answer to L. K. B.

Editor:

In reply to question of worn skewers to L. K. B. on discussion page of your issue of March 4th, I don't know how tacks would do driven in the end of your skewers. I don't think I would like tacks driven in the skewers. I have a mill of 57,000 spindles, been running 14 years, runs from 11s to 44s. One year ago I shipped all my roving skewers to a shuttle manufacturer and had hard wood tips inserted in every roving skewer in the mill, including the fly frames, at a cost of five to six dollars per 1,000, including freight both ways. This gives you a roving skewer that lasts you twice as long as the one you formerly bought, at about two-thirds of the original cost. In addition to that, it prevents hard-pulls on roving also saves horse power. This is a small item but the small items is the thing we should look after most carefully as the big ones will take care of themselves.

Georgia Boy.

Method of Crinkling Fabrics.

A recent French process has for its object the crinkling of fabrics by causing the to adhere to a stretched elastic support and then allowing the latter to contract. The ad-

hesive is applied by means of a hollow engraved roller fitted with a doctor, so that only the hollow portions retain the adhesive. The roll is pressed in contact with the fabric, which takes the adhesive in patterns, and when pressed against a stretched rubber band adheres only in these places, producing a crinkled pattern, which leaves the non-adherent portions in their normal state.

Lime Stains.

Lime stains when they arise in the bleach are, as a rule, caused by the lime boiling. They crop up as harsh places on the cloth, and may be due to some form of lime being actually present in the cloth, or to the formation of oxycellulose. They are very objectionable in dyeing, and calico printing, and may be caused in several ways such as by the use of lime liquor containing too great an excess of lime, or being too thick. By having too little lime liquor in the keir during the boiling process. By the use of sulphuric acid sours after lime boiling. The stains in the first case are produced by an excessive amount of lime. They may be removed by a treatment with a strong sour of hydrochloric acid after which the cloth must be well washed. The stains in the second case are more objectionable as they are caused through an alternation in the character of the cotton fibre. In this case the cloth may be actually tendered on account of the formation of oxycellulose, a condition for which there is no remedy. This stain is more evident when the cloth is dyed or printed, the dyes taking very unevenly due to the fact that oxycellulose has a greater affinity for basic dyes, and a less affinity for direct colors than cellulose proper. The stains in the third case are caused through the innoceance of the bleacher, and are inexcusable. Sulphuric acid should never be used as a sour after lime boiling as it forms the insoluble sulphate of lime. This is precipitated within the fibre, and can hardly be removed without destroying or tendering the cotton.—Fibre & Fabric.

Cutting the Cost of Manufacturing Cotton Yarns.

By J. J. Montague, Charlotte, N. C.
Cutting the Cost? This is a question of supreme importance especially at this time to all who are connected with the textile industry, in an official capacity, from the president to the second hands in the various rooms.

We have but to refer to the stringent times of 1907 and 1908 when the margin of loss instead of profit was considered, during which time the manufacturers were taking a post graduate course so to speak in economics. Just about commencement time and the manufacturers were ready to deliver their valedictory the present ad-

ministration passed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill and the manufacturers reached a condition of ennui and exclaimed "Hoc opus est!" (this is work) and so they are laboring under this heavy burden.

With the exception of the raw material, labor is the most expensive item in the cost of production, and knowing the character of the officials of the textile industry of the South as I think I do, I am sure that it is not their wish or desire that the wages of the employees should be reduced one iota, in order to reduce the cost of production, but rather that the efficiency of the machinery be put into such a condition so as to secure the largest production possible with quality being the first prerequisite.

The slogan should be "Quality, quantity with low cost of production." If your plant is not in condition to produce these, why not see to it that it is put in such condition? You may have surrounding you the most efficient corps of assistants and employees that are to be found, and at the same time your machinery may be producing a maximum production, yet the cost may be too high.

There are thirteen items in the cost of manufacturing, namely: raw material, waste, power, labor, supplies and repairs, taxes, insurance, interest, commission and guarantee, freight and drayage, depreciation, expenses and salaries. All of these go to make up the great question of cost per pound and each item bears relative proportion to the whole cost. Some of these items we may consider as fixed charges, such as commission and guarantee, and freight, the other items cannot be considered as fixed charges, but fluctuate with the amount of the production. All of these items should be given due consideration, but the one I wish to that of power, together with a few facts which in themselves will reduce the total cost per pound.

In many instances the cost of power is lost sight of to a great extent in that the mill man does not charge his power plant with all the general expense items that he should. I do not mean that the manager purposely figures the cost of his power too low, but there are certain general items which he does not take into consideration in estimating the power cost, such as interest on the floating debt and other items.

Money is, nevertheless, tied up in the coal pile, and must be drawn from somewhere. This item also in some way must earn its interest. With all the latest improved preparatory and finishing machinery in first class condition to eliminate all possible friction, thereby reducing the power on these to the minimum and with your spinning frames equipped with the ordinary gravity spindle taken under the most favorable conditions and you are manufacturing 32's yarn, with your front and busy.—Ex.

rollers running 114 R. P. M. and a spindle speed of 9,500 R. P. M. you are consuming one horse-power to every 78 spinning spindles which you are operating. Is your power cost down to the minimum? Are you inserting into the yarn all of the theoretical twist? Do your yarns possess the standard strength? Are you getting the maximum production from your spinning frames, with the minimum horse-power, still keeping in mind the slogan "Quality first"?

If an improved machine, or attachment, is placed on the market for which it is claimed it would save power, reduce the cost and improve the quality of the work, and if these claims can be substantiated by facts and figures, the English or New England manufacturers do not hesitate to discard any machinery which they may be operating for one that would reduce the cost per pound.

If the English and New England manufacturers are so quick to take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to reduce their cost in every particular then why is it that our Southern manufacturers do not adopt the same policy? What is an advantage to them must certainly be an advantage to the South. As Germany has for the past forty years pursued the policy "In time of peace prepare for war," let the Southern manufacturer change that old adage to "In time of War prepare for Peace," that peace of mind which passeth all understanding to know for a certainty that they have in every particular reduced their cost per pound to the minimum.

Are you interested in the successful operation of your plant? Why, of course, you are. You are interested in every phase of it, to the extent that you are anxious to reduce your cost per pound without sacrificing quality and you are anxious to decrease your cost with an increased production together with a superior quality and strength.

Interested as I am in reference to this most important question, I would be pleased to go into detail with any one who will communicate with the writer.

"It says here that the longest sentence in the English language contains 140 words," said the old fogey.

"That's wrong," replied the grouch. "The longest sentence contains only one word."

"What is that?" asked the old fogey.

"Life," replied the grouch.—Ex.

Her Point of View.

Down on the lower East Side of New York where sweatshops abound a teacher was talking to her class about the four seasons. At the end of the talk she began to question.

"Rebecca, how many seasons have we?"

"Two," replied Rebecca. "Slack manufacturing 32's yarn, with your front and busy."—Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915.

Supply of Directories Exhausted.

The Jan. 1st, 1915, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills is entirely exhausted and we can not furnish any more Directories until the July 1st, 1915, edition.

This applies to the paper covered edition which we give as premiums with subscription. We still have a few of the cloth covered edition which we sell to traveling men and machinery and supply houses at \$1.00 per copy.

We regret very much to find ourselves in position where we can not send the Directories which were promised with subscriptions already taken. We announced several weeks ago that the supply was running low, and it was exhausted much sooner than we expected.

Not only have we had an unusual run of subscriptions but it seemed lately that everybody who subscribed wanted a copy of Clark's Directory, and in spite of the fact that we printed the usual number the supply has been exhausted in less than three months.

The only thing we can do is to keep a record of those who are due Directories and send them a copy of the July 1st, 1915, edition, as soon as it is published.

The new Directory will, of course, contain all new mills and changes up to July 1st.

The Dyestuff Situation.

While the dyestuff situation is serious due to the refusal of England to allow Germany to continue exporting, we do not believe that it is as bad as generally considered.

A surprising number of mills, according to their own statement to us have sufficient supplies of dyestuff to run them for many months, although the average supplies as given by some authorities is not over four weeks.

Since the blockade of Germany was declared the ship Geo. E. Warren has arrived at New York from Germany with 2,000 tons of dyestuff and the Matanzas has also brought in a considerable supply. It is estimated that these two ships brought enough for six weeks supply for this country.

It must also be taken into account that Switzerland is a large manufacturer of dyestuffs and that England has agreed to supply her with certain raw materials which she will need. There is nothing to prevent Switzerland from shipping to this country through France.

The manufacture of dyestuffs in this country has been enormously increased and the development in

the matter of the domestic production of the intermediates benzol and toluol are making rapid progress. An arrangement has been reached, between the Bureau of Mines and a New York company for the commercial development for the production of benzol and toluol from petroleum by the Rittman process at Pittsburg. A number of steel companies, including the U. S. Steel Corporation, have announced their intention of beginning the recovery of benzol and toluol from the by-products of their ovens. Thomas A. Edison has one plant in operation on the recovery of the two intermediates from coal tar, and others are to be started.

In Canada the production of benzol and toluol has been taken up by several of the large steel works in conjunction with their coke-ovens, the government having contracted for the entire output of several of the plants.

The Chinese government is encouraging the growing of indigo in place of the poppy, the production of the latter having been rendered unprofitable on account of the ban placed upon opium. As about 400,000 casks of artificial indigo from Germany are consumed annually in China, this comparatively new industry may have some effect upon the indigo market.

A. Klipstein & Co. have a plant in operation that is now producing 3,000 pounds weekly of sulphur brown and by combining the sulphur brown with logwood black are able to furnish a fairly satisfactory black.

The other large dyestuffs houses are all devoting their energies towards meeting the demand and are all meeting with more or less satisfactory results.

Necessity is the mother of invention and we believe there is enough brains in the dyestuff trade to be equal to the emergency.

We predict that before any real shortage occurs there will be supplies of dyestuff available even if the quality is not up to the past standard.

Lovejoy to Bostonians.

Our editor was in Boston on Sunday, March 14th, and seeing in the papers that Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, was to address the Equal Suffrage League of Massachusetts at the Tremont Theatre that afternoon, took the opportunity of hearing him.

Because child labor was not the real subject under consideration at that meeting. Mr. Lovejoy was

milder than usual, but being in the midst of many possible contributors, he did not hesitate to paint a picture had enough to arouse their sympathy.

He paid his respects to Senator Lee S. Overman for killing the National Child Labor Bill and also to the cotton manufacturers of the South for defeating the recent child labor bills which his organization had introduced in several Southern States.

He told about a trip to Greenville, S. C., where he went out to a cotton mill at starting time and he made the audience believe that children in South Carolina worked more than twelve hours per day.

"Children of six and seven years of age," said Lovejoy, "are employed in the cotton mills of North Carolina. I recall now a photograph of one group of two sisters, six and seven years of age, one of whom had worked for eleven months and the other for three months."

He was referring to the Lumber-ton case which we recently explained, and he made that audience believe that the employment of children of six and seven years was a regular thing in North Carolina and that he had many photos of such children, whereas we knew that he only had one photo and the statements relative to that was false.

After he completed his address, Mr. Clark called him back of the scenery of the stage and in a ten-minute private conversation expressed in unmistakable language his opinion of his tactics and the false statements made during the address.

Clinchfield Fuel Company Get South Carolina Coal Contract.

The coal buying committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association has placed the annual contract with the Clinchfield Fuel Company of Spartanburg, S. C. The contracts include a year's supply for the majority of the cotton mills of the state and will amount to 275,000 tons of coal, possibly more.

More than 25 of the largest coal companies in Virginia and Tennessee submitted bids for the South Carolina business and the same will take place before the North Carolina manufacturers. Possibly the largest companies in the bidding were: The Virginia Iron & Coke Co., the Stonega Coal Company, Blackwood Coal and Coke Co., Bewley Darst Coal Company, Royal Consolidated Coal Company and the Clinchfield Fuel Company.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. M. Brackett, of Shelby, N. C., is now fixing looms at Rosemary, N. C.

W. T. Phillips has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

A. R. Eller, formerly of China Grove, N. C., is now filling a position at the Franklin Mill, Concord, N. C.

J. H. Hearn has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

B. F. Fennell is now overseer of weaving in the up-stairs room in the Richland Mill, Columbia, S. C.

W. F. Short is now overseer of weaving in the down-stairs room at the Richland Mills, Columbia, S. C.

E. B. Doolittle has resigned as superintendent of Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga.

James Airy has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Elberton (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

P. B. Mitchell has resigned his position with the Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.

I. L. Ray is now overseer of weaving at the Ashcraft Mill, Florence, Ala.

J. A. Holmes has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Ashcraft Mill, Florence, Ala.

S. J. Wentz has resigned as master mechanic at the Majestic Mill, Belmont, N. C.

R. M. Murehison has accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. W. McNealy, superintendent of Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co. No. 1, has also been made superintendent of Mill No. 2.

C. R. Riddle of Columbus, Ga., has returned to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

D. W. McLemore, superintendent of the Buffalo Mills of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has purchased a Ford automobile.

A. F. Ruff has resigned as bookkeeper at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to engage in a brokerage business at Rock Hill.

A. A. Short of Kings Mountain, N. C., is now overhauling spinning at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

C. W. Wright has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Nokomis Mills, Lexington, N. C., to accept a position on the police force of that town.

Frank Clark, who has been farming for some time, has returned to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

W. B. Bailey, of Hope Mills, N. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. H. Neal, of Cherokee Falls, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning and spooling at the Elberton (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. F. Cunningham has resigned his position with the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to become superintendent of the Bibb Mills No. 2, Macon, Ga.

L. O. Bishop has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Nokomis Mill, Lexington, N. C.

J. W. McGee has resigned as second hand in carding at the Arcade Mill, Rock Hill, S. C., to become overseer carding at the Elberton (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

R. P. Clark has resigned as overseer of spooling and winding at the Majestic Mill, Belmont, N. C., to accept a position at the Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

W. O. James has been promoted from designer at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., to superintendent of the Capital City Mills of that place.



Mill machinery is kept in better condition. Your goods are not ruined by drippings with

Albany Grease

Send for samples and cup now. No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.
708-10 Washington St., New York

Gus Warren, master mechanic at the National Yarn Mill, Belmont, N. C., also has a similar position at the Majestic Mill, of the same place.

W. C. Brown has resigned his position at the Panola Mill, Greenwood, S. C., to become section hand at the Grendel Mills of the same place.

A. O. Anderson, overseer of carding and spinning at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co. No. 1, has been transferred to a similar position at Mill No. 2.

W. D. Ingle has resigned as superintendent of the Richland Mills, Columbia, S. C., and accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Olympia Mills of that place.

D. T. Bagwell has been transferred from superintendent of the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., to a similar position at the Richland Mill of that place.

W. B. Bell, of Charlotte, N. C., has returned to his former position as secretary and treasurer of the Jackson Mill, Monroe, N. C.

L. C. Langston has resigned as overseer of carding at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills to become second hand in carding at the Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

J. F. Mims has resigned as overseer carding at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., to become overseer carding and spinning at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co. No. 1.

C. L. Pounders has been transferred from day overseer of spinning to night overseer of carding at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Lewis Parker Improved.

The many friends and admirers of Lewis W. Parker will be gratified to know that the recent operation, in Baltimore, for cancer of the throat is reported to have been entirely successful. Mr. Parker is now said to be sitting up and expects to return to Greenville in about ten days.

Highland Cotton Mills.

High Point, N. C.

G. R. Hooper Superintendent
C. H. Callahan Carder
A. P. Richie Spinner
L. M. Young Master Mechanic

Harriett Cotton Mills No. 2,

Henderson, N. C.

Geo. Gilliam Superintendent
R. W. Day Carder
H. G. Tucker Spinner
T. C. Langston Electrician

Valley Falls Mfg. Co.,

Spartanburg, S. C.

T. J. Bagwell Superintendent
W. L. Bagwell Carder
J. W. Pitts Spinner
C. S. Wood Weaver
D. H. Fowler Cloth Room
J. B. McLemore Master Mechanic

Henderson Mills No. 1,

Henderson, N. C.

J. H. Bunn Gen. Superintendent
W. D. Hudson Asst. Superintendent
G. C. Roaker Carder
W. E. Holmes Spinner
D. T. Clayton Winding
G. W. Lowary Master Mechanic

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

Woonsocket, R. I.



Special attention paid to individual requirements. Tell us what your difficulties in the Belting line are if you have any and we think we can overcome them.

Being curriers of leather as well as beltmakers we are in a position to guarantee the quality of our Belting throughout.

Philadelphia Belting Company
MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

Factory and Main Office
313-315 VINE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Office
17 BATTERY PLACE

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Houston, Tex.—The Oriental Textile Mills will spend about \$50,000 for a new building. The mill makes worsted yarn.

Durham, N. C.—The Golden Belt Mfg. Co. will replace 640 old looms with 42 and 44-inch E Model Draper looms.

Fort Payne, Ala.—The Davis Hosiery Mill here, which is a branch of the plant in Chattanooga, Tenn., is to have an addition. The new structure will be one story high, 150 by 64 feet.

Social Circle, Ga.—J. W. Cannon has purchased 500 Draper looms for the Social Circle Mill. Most of the fancy looms now in the mill will be moved to Kannapolis, N. C., and placed in mills there.

Coates, N. C.—The Coates Hosiery Mills Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. Incorporators: J. T. Coates, N. T. Peterson, J. W. Talton, of Coates, N. C.; W. M. Crawford, J. H. Thomas, R. H. Knight, W. C. Sykes, James Rhodes, R. C. Gattis and E. M. Henley, five shares each.

Charleston, W. Va.—With a capital of \$25,000, the Philippi Woolen Mills Co., Philippi, has been incorporated by W. L. Fordyce, Albert G. Jenkins, John A. White, L. D. Gall and W. D. Corder. This company will establish a mill for manufacturing woolen blankets, the first installment to be a 10-loom equipment.

Gastonia, N. C.—L. F. Groves of the Flint Mfg. Co., announces that the report recently published to the effect that the company earned 85 per cent on its capital stock of \$180,000, and paid a dividend of 45 per cent is incorrect. The special dividend paid was from the accumulations of the past eight years, and from 1914 earnings.

Birmingham, Ala.—A plant for the manufacture of cotton goods, which will cost more than \$500,000, is to be erected in Birmingham by capitalists located here and in Buffalo, headed by Frank A. Dudley of that city, according to a statement authorized by Mr. Dudley. The plant will be started perhaps this fall and will be completed as rapidly as possible. The factory will be in every way modern.

Burlington, N. C.—The Sellers Hosiery Mill is enlarging its plant to increase its capacity 50 per cent. An addition 50x70 feet, two stories, is being added to the present building. It is intended primarily to install a finishing plant in this addition, though this will not be done until the dyestuff situation clears up. For the present the addition will be used as an annex to the knitting department and the finishing will be done as under the present arrangement.

Williamsburg, Va.—Announcement has been made that J. Etgen, of New York, is the new owner of the Williamsburg Knitting Mills. Advertisements have been placed in the local papers for employees and it is presumed that Mr. Etgen will operate the plant without delay.

Raleigh, N. C.—R. N. Simms, as commissioner, under a Superior Court decree, is to sell to the highest bidder on April 15 the Martin Hosiery Mill and other property of the estate of the late J. B. Martin. The machinery, equipment and mill building will be put up both separately and as a whole.

The plant, which manufactures seamless full and half hose, is equipped with 176 and 200 needles, 125 latch knitting machines, 30 ribbers, 35 sewing machines, and is operated by both electricity and steam.

LaGrange, Ga.—Tuesday, the 16th, was the day set for letting contracts for the main mill buildings, 17 sections of warehouses and 122 cottages for the new Hillside Cotton Mills. T. C. Thompson & Bros., of Birmingham and Charlotte were the successful bidders on this work, which was most keenly contested for. There were about fifty bidders in all.

Other contracts to be let during this week are those for the big steam power plant, stack, tanks, electrical equipment, etc., and the bidding is very keen in each instance.

The work will be begun as soon as materials and forces can be assembled. It is expected that the buildings will be ready to begin receiving machinery by the middle of October and the mill will probably begin operations around the first of next year. Work at the site has already begun and the ground is rapidly being cleared.

Denison, Tex.—The Denison Cotton Mills have reopened on full time, after having been closed for about two months for repairs, enlargements and other improvements that have just been completed. The mills suffered heavily last January when their large building collapsed.

Much new machinery has been installed, including new spindles and more up-to-date looms. The mill is now equipped for turning out other grades of cloth than the coarse drill that was formerly its only product. The mill will now consume about 7,500 bales of cotton annually, according to W. B. Munson, manager and part owner. About 300 operatives are now employed.

The mill has numerous orders booked ahead, these coming chiefly from Texas and Oklahoma firms, and it will be run at maximum capacity until these orders are filled. The improvements made represent an outlay of approximately \$75,000, according to those in charge of the work.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Boston News Bureau, in sounding business men from all parts of the country regarding their recent showing and prospects for the future, is in receipt of the following letter from the Standard Knitting Mills:

"One year ago at this time we were employing about 600 people six days per week and producing weekly about 5,000 dozen garments; whereas, at present we are employing about 450 operatives five days to the week and producing about 3,000 dozen garments weekly. Our profits are about 25 per cent smaller than one year ago, not including the increased cost we will have from a smaller production on a fixed overhead expense. The volume of business we are receiving or have received for the coming fall (we make nothing but fall merchandise) has been about 50 per cent of normal but we are looking for a fairly good duplicate business to come in about June, July and August, and we rather expect that during the fall months business should be 75 per cent to 80 per cent of normal. Our collections are excellent and there has been considerable improvement in feeling and actual business in the cotton section west of the Mississippi. Business also seems to show rather more tendency of becoming better in the Central West, Northwest, and the Pacific Coast than in any other part of the country."

Columbus, Ga.—That the erection of a large cotton mill, involving a corporation of \$150,000 capital, to be located in Phenix City, is practically certain, was the announcement made by the J. T. Bland Real Estate and Insurance Co.

It was stated by Mr. Bland that outside capital would be involved in the new mill, plans for which have been under discussion for some time, and which involved the visit to Phenix City Thursday of several of the parties interested in promoting the mill. It was also learned that certain citizens of Phenix City would take stock in the new corporation, the names of which has not yet been decided on, and that several thousand dollars have already been subscribed by the residents of that town.

The real estate firm concerned in the organization of the enterprise caused the announcement to be made further that the gentlemen representing the foreign capital to be used in the organization of the mill, had visited several proposed sites during their visit to Phenix City, and that it would very probably be announced within the next ten days as to the final steps to be taken.

The Bland Real Estate Co., through which the negotiations and organization work is being handled largely, state that the negotiations so far carried on lead to the absolute belief that the enterprise will be organized and under way in a few months.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Hamilton Carhartt Co. have, from their district office, joined in the protest against the allies restricting commerce with Germany. With other manufacturers of cotton goods, the Detroit firm declares that it cannot continue operations unless enabled to obtain dyestuffs from Germany. A letter to that effect was sent to Senator William Alden Smith, stating that the inevitable result of the trade restriction will be the closing of the plant and dismissal of a large force of workers. The letter says in part:

"We urge you to do whatever you can toward ameliorating this perilous situation we are in regarding dyestuffs. Unless we are able to obtain these goods from Germany, our South Carolina cotton mills will be closed, and our factories in Detroit, Atlanta and Dallas must follow suit. Do use your utmost power to prevent this disaster, which will throw out of employment a large number of deserving people who are now depending on us for their support. We cannot impress upon you too strongly the predicament we are in regarding dyestuffs."

Enoree, S. C.—In the court of common pleas Judge Mendel L. Smith signed an order dissolving the Enoree Manufacturing company as a body politic and corporate. The order was issued in the case of Montgomery & Crawford, plaintiffs, against the Enoree Manufacturing company, defendant.

The corporation has been in the hands of a receiver for some time past. A. M. Law, of this city, is receiver for the company, and stated that the order was merely a formal proceeding to enable the Enoree Manufacturing company to avoid payment of certain taxes.

The order states: "On motion of Bomar & Osborne, plaintiff's attorneys, defendants' attorneys consenting, it is ordered that the defendant, Enoree Manufacturing company, be dissolved."

The members of the Southern politic and corporate." The order further instructs the clerk of court to send a certified copy of the order to the secretary of state, to be placed on the records. Attorneys for the defendant corporation are Mitchell & Smith.

Mill Village Work in York County.

Miss Caroline L. Hunt, a member of the United States Government Nutrition Investigation Department, was an interested visitor at the Women's Club of the Hamilton Carhartt village, Rock Hill, S. C., Tuesday, March 12. The members were engaged in the making of night shirts of various sizes for "The Loan Closet." These and other garments are loaned to the sick in the village as occasion demands. Miss Hunt talked to the club women on the need of more intelligent selection of food to suit the various ages and occupations of the various members of the family.

Thursday, March 25, 1915.

The Hamilton Carhartt management has secured the services of Mrs. Dr. David Lyle as visiting nurse in the community. Mrs. Lyle will observe office hours at the community building in the morning and afternoon of each day. Mrs. Lyle will work in close co-operation with Mrs. Harriette B. Layton, who is in charge of community work in the village and with Miss Mary E. Fayer, in charge of Home Economics Extension Work in Winthrop College. This is a most progressive measure and much practical good is obliged to result.

Program of Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Memphis, Tenn.,

April 13-14.

Tuesday, April 13, 10 a. m.

Call to Order—President T. I. Hickman.

Prayer—Rev. Henry F. Dargan.
Address of Welcome—Hon. E. H. Crump, Mayor of Memphis.

Reply to Address of Welcome.
Annual Address—President T. I. Hickman.

Address, "Possible Increased Use of Electrical and Pneumatic Forces in Textile Machinery," by Frank Nasmith, Editor Textile Recorder, Manchester, England.

Discussion.

Address—"Condition of the Present Dyestuff Situation," by E. C. Klipstein.

Discussion.

Address, "General Business Efficiency in Connection With Cotton Mill Management," by J. T. Rose.

Discussion.

8 P. M.

Lecture on South America, with Lantern Slides, by Chas. T. Plunkett.

Wednesday, April 14, 10 A. M.

Call to Order—President Hickman.
Announcements.

Address, "Trade Abuses and a Remedy," by Kenneth R. Hooker.

Address, "Agricultural and Mechanical College Work," by D. H. Hill.

Discussion.

Address, "The Development of Export Trade in Cotton Goods," by M. P. Moseley.

Discussion.

Report of Committees—

Textile Bureau, John P. Wood, Director.

Textile Alliance, A. M. Patterson, President.

National Council, T. I. Hickman, Chairman.

Tariff and Legislation, R. M. Miller, Jr., Chairman.

Trade Abuses, Caesar Cone, Chairman.

Duke Warehouse Plan, S. W. Cramer, Chairman.

Importation of Foreign Grown Cotton, J. H. Separk.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

19



Keeping the Textile Plant Young

is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Foreign Trade Council Meeting,
James Maynard.
Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
Report of Committee on Resolutions.
New Business.
Election of Officers.

Entertainment Program.

Compliments Business Men's Club,
Memphis.

April 13, 12:30 p. m.

Special train to Memphis Terminal Corporation Plant, where in addition to seeing that very large and interesting Cotton Warehouse, a Barbecue de Lux will be given by the Members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange.

April 14, 5 p. m.

Boat Ride around Memphis Harbor.

Refreshments—Music—Cabaret.

Returning to Dock about 9 p. m.

Will Wear Cotton.

The members of the Southern Textile Association will help carry on the campaign the American Cotton Manufacturers' association has undertaken for greater home consumption of home-produced cotton goods. The association will hold its annual meeting in Asheville, N. C., June 25 and 26. The plan to be carried out at Asheville is to have as many people as possible wearing attractive cotton suits. A. B. Carter of Greenville, secretary of the association, declares he will be of cotton from hat to shoes. Chairman Her, of Greenville, of the entertainment committee, will be in cotton also, and Miss Lena Smith, of Charlotte, welfare agent of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association, also has enlisted heartily in the campaign.

Several cotton mill officials have promised to contribute to a fund for cash prizes.

These prizes will be given to the ladies and the gentlemen who wear at the Asheville meeting the most attractive and serviceable costume made of cotton.

There is no doubt that a number of the leading manufacturers will gladly contribute funds sufficient to provide for liberal prizes and those interested may address their replies to this appeal to Mrs. Ethel Thomas, 404 South Clarkson street, Charlotte, N. C. The list of prizes will be announced as soon as the manufacturers respond. In the meantime it is hoped that the members and ladies who will be at Asheville in June will begin to plan their cotton costumes, including hats, shoes, gloves, hosiery, neckwear and parasols.

The Asheville convention, June 25-26, is expected to be more largely attended by members of the Southern Textile association than any in several years because it is near the heart of the territory.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market continued firm last week. The prices on staple goods looked more attractive now since raw cotton has gone close to the 9-cent mark. Present prices on finished goods, made when cotton was on a basis of 8 cents, are inducing more forward contracts. White and wash goods are moving steadily and the market on staple domestics continues good. Bleached and brown goods are in good demand, some of the best lines being behind in delivery. Tickings and denims are well under order. There is a market for staple print cloths and convertibles, based on cotton about one cent cheaper than the present price. Many mills will accept no orders now, and others will sell only for spot and prompt delivery.

The dyestuff situation was somewhat relieved by the arrival of a ship from Germany last week bringing a new supply of colors. It is now hoped that mills will be able to fill the orders for colored goods that they now have on their books. The largest producers of denims and other heavy colored goods are not able to guarantee delivery in excess of the orders they have already taken.

There is a good demand for cotton gabardines, poplins and piques for skirts. There is an improvement in the demand for printed goods of sheer construction, such as crepes, voiles and lawns and it is expected that the summer will be a good season for these goods.

The call for bag goods for war purposes has been a factor in helping cotton goods trade. Cotton bags are being used in large quantities in place of burlap, which was formerly used.

Cotton goods export trade was good last week. Low prices have looked attractive to the Red Sea district, and that district has taken cotton goods in large lots. Miscellaneous trade continues good and exporters were much encouraged over the orders they received last week.

The general tone of the Fall River print cloth market showed additional strength last week. The volume of trading did not show much increase, but prices which were easier at the beginning of the week, stiffened considerably as the week came to a close.

There appears to be a general expectation among manufacturers that the present movement to obtain goods will bring an advance in prices on many styles. The cotton market continues as a factor in the situation and its strong position is held to warrant the expectation of better prices for cotton goods.

Conditions were fairly quiet during the early days of the week and the tone was much the same as the previous week. Wednesday inquiry began to develop and it became rather active Thursday and Friday. Manufacturers became firm in insisting upon full prices for all goods sold and there was a tendency to

dispose of only spots and quick deliveries at present prices. Many instances are reported of bids being turned down on contracts requiring goods to be delivered extending into warm weather.

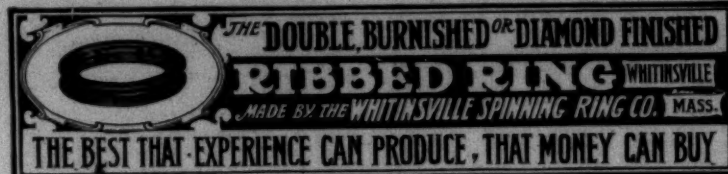
Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., std	2 7-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	2 3-4	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	4 3-8	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4	—
4-yard, 80x80s	5 11-16	5 3-4
Browns drills, std.	6 1-4	7
Sheetings, So., std.	6	6 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2	5 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	4 5-8	4 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	4 1-2	—
4-yard, 44x44s	3 7-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 1-2	—
Denims, 9-ounce	12	15
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2	—
Oliver Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz. 40-in.		
duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	43-1	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Standard gingham	3 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	3 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	3 3-4	—

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	258
In sight same seven days last year	154
In sight for the month	824
In sight same date last year	156
In sight for season	12,720
In sight same date last year	13,600
Port receipts for season	8,725
Port receipts same date last year	9,590
Overland to mills and Canada for season	826
Overland same date last year	980
Southern mill takings for season	230
Southern same date last y'r.	2,524
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	868
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	68
Interior last year	506
Foreign exports for week	256
Foreign same seven days last days last year	147
Foreign for season	6,148
Foreign same date last year	7,544
Statement of world's visible supply:	
Total visible this week	7,601
Total visible last week	7,624
Total visible same date last year	5,591
Of this the total American this week	5,977
Of this the total American last week	6,030
Of this the total American last year	4,028
All other kinds this week	1,624
All other kinds last week	1,593
All other kinds last year	1,923
Visible in the U. S. this week	2,475
Visible this date last year	1,493
Visible in other countries this week	5,127
Visible this date last year	4,456



Poor Tempering Does It

Makes broken travelers and cut threads

U.S.

RING TRAVELERS ARE
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED

AMOS M BOWEN
Treasurer
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

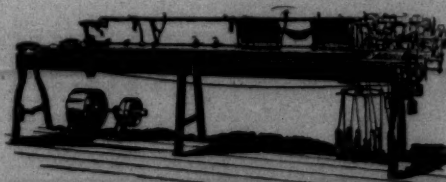
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in the yarn market continued slow last week, being confined mostly to small lots for early delivery, there being only a few sales of as much as 50,000 pounds. The dyestuff situation is affecting the yarn trade. Weavers who have been inquiring for yarns, have withdrawn their inquiries in many cases, because they say they cannot get it dyed the colors they want.

The knitting lines have shown some improvement in spots, other posts have remained unchanged, so that as a whole the situation is somewhat better. Knitters seem more optimistic. As one of them expressed, "Business cannot be depressed forever, and there is going to be a boom sooner or later." Some dealers think that the improvement will come at an early date.

Carded knitting yarns are in a much stronger position than weaving yarn, and many think that prices are as low as they will go. When prices broke there was heavy buying, and this combined with the fact that so much high priced yarn has been held up on delivery, has created a rather unusual condition. Many mills have sufficient orders to keep them running for three months, though others have refused to accept low prices and now need business.

Both single and two-ply combed yarns were in very light demand last week. Some dealers expressed the opinion that an early improvement would be seen, but at present the market is dull. Competition is very keen, and prices vary to such an extent that quotations mean very little. Mercerized yarns were in slightly better demand last week, and there were some sales of 5,000 to 10,000 pounds.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	13	—13 1-2
10s	13	1-2—
12s	13	1-2—14
14s	14	—14 1-2
16s	14	1-2—15
20s	15	1-2—16
24s	16	1-2—
26s	17	—
30s	18	1-2—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	13	—
10s	13	1-2—
12s	14	—
40s	23	—24
50s	30	1-2—31 1-2
60s	35	—
14s	14	1-2—
16s	15	—
20s	16	—16 1-2
24s	17	—
26s	17	1-2—
30s	18	1-2—

Southern Single Warps.

8s	13	1-2—
10s	13	1-2—14
12s	14	1-2—
16s	15	—

20s	16	—
24s	16	1-2—
26s	17	—
30s	18	1-2—
40s	24	—
50s	31	—32

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	13	—
10s	13	1-2—
12s	14	—14 1-2
16s	16	—
20s	16	1-2—
24s	17	—
26s	17	1-2—18
30s	18	1-2—19
40s	24	—
50s	31	—32

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	14	—14 1-2
10s	15	—15 1-2
12s	15	—16
16s	16	—16 1-2
18s	16	1-2—17
20s	17	—
22s	17	1-2—
24s	18	—18 1-2
26s	18	1-2—19
30s	19	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	18	—
26s	19	—
30s	19	1-2—20
36s	23	—23 1-2
40s	24	1-2—24 1-2
50s	32	—
60s	35	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	22	1-2—23
24s	24	1-2—
30s	27	—27 1-2
40s	31	1-2—33
50s	37	—38
60s	42	—43
70s	47	—50
80s	60	—63

Little Robert—Ma was Robinson Crusoe an acrobat?

Mother—I don't know, Why?

Little Robert—Well, here it reads that after he had finished his day's work, he sat down on his chest—

Ex.

Quiet and confident, the young traveler for the patent fertilizer determined to sound Farmer Filbert as to his firm's latest product.

But the farmer saw him coming beyond the turnips and knew him and his ilk of old.

"No, young fellow," he finished up, after a lengthy argument.

"These new-fangled ideas don't appeal to me. Nothing can beat the old natural fertilizer."

"Good heavens, sir!" exclaimed the exasperated young patent pusher.

"The day is coming when a man will be able to carry enough fertilizer for an acre of land in his watch pocket."

"Maybe he will, my boy," allowed Filbert, as he chewed a fresh straw.

"And I reckon he'll be able to carry the crop in the same pocket, too."—

Ex.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	85
Aiken Mfg. Co.	32
Amer. Spin. Co.	130 145
Am. Spin. Co., pfd.	100 and int.
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	26
Aragon Mills	55
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	18
Avondale Mills, Ala.	120
Belton	90 101
Brandon Mills, S. C.	30
Cabarrus Cot. Mills	130
Calhoun Mills Co., S. C.	53
Calhoun Mills, pfd. S. C.	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	86
Chiquola com.	115
Clifton Cot. Mills, com.	85
Clifton Cot. Mills, pfd.	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100
Conestee	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60
Drayton Mills	30
Dallas Mfg. Co.	99
Eagle & Phoenix	45
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	64 71
Exposition Cot. Mills	210
Gainesville Cot. Mills	80
Lancaster Cot. Mills pfd.	90
Langley Mfg. Co. S. C.	75
Loray Mills, com. S. C.	10
Laurens Mills, S. C.	120
Limestone Mills, S. C.	147½
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	55
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Molloy Mfg. Co.	105
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140 160
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	120
Norris Cot. Mills	100
Orr Mills	85
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd.	90
Parker, pfd. S. C.	10
Parker, guaranteed S. C.	100 and int.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., com.	100
Pacolet, pfd.	99
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	110
Piedmont	127 145
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	85
Raleigh Cot. Mills, N. C.	98
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, Va.	140
Lockhart Mills, com., S. C.	60
King Mfg. Co., J. P. Ga.	85
Gluck Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Hartsville Mfg. Co., com.	160
Hartsville Mfg. Co., pfd 100 and int.	
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	175
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C.	130
Saxon Mills	180
Sibley Mfg. Co., S. C.	26
Spartan	110
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	350
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	85
Williamston Mills, S. C.	100
Williamston pfd	70 90
Wiscasset Cot. Mills	135
Woodside Cotton Mills Co	
guaranteed	87½
Woodside, C. M. Co., pfd	65
Woodside C. M. Co. com	32½
Woodruff Cot. Mills S. C.	100

Change in Fashion Will Increase Consumption.

(Continued from Page 3.)

day that require twice and three times the yardage of material that would have been sufficient a couple of years ago. The day of eel-skin fits for womanhood has passed.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Indigo Plant in China.

Formerly all the dyeing works in Shanghai used native indigo, and the best quality of the dye was produced in Kwantung, in such districts as Fatshan, Chaoyang. In the Fuyang district of Chekiang, and Luping district of Kiangsi great quantities of indigo were also produced. During the decade from the twenty-eight years of Kwang Hu to the present day, however, most of the works have been using artificial indigo imported from Germany, and the demand for Chinese indigo has consequently been very small. With the outbreak of the war in Europe the supply of foreign indigo has been stopped, and there has been a daily increase in the price of the article. The port of Shanghai alone annually consumes 350,000 casks of German indigo; and Hongkong, which is the distributing center for the provinces of Kwangtung, Yunnan, Kweichow and Fukien, imports about 20,000 casks. The dyeing trade in the whole country spends annually about 10,000,000 taels (about \$6,500,000 United States currency) in buying foreign indigo. The soil of the country being specially adapted for the planting of the indigofera, it is suggested that every encouragement should be given to the farmers for the cultivation of the plant. As a result a petition has been sent to the Taoyin requesting him to memorialize the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, through the provincial authorities, that instructions be sent to the various district officials ordering them to exhort the people to plant the indigo plant wherever poppy used to be grown.—Fiber & Fabric.

Henderson Mill No. 2.

Henderson, N. C.

J. H. Bunn	Gen. Superintendent
W. D. Hudson	Asst. Superintendent
E. E. Huffman	Carder
D. G. Williams	Spinner
T. W. Lowary	Master Mechanic

Harriet Cotton Mills.

Henderson, N. C.

R. H. Craig	Superintendent
W. T. Honeycutt, Jr.	Carder
R. N. Tupton	Spinner
R. R. Raines	Winding
E. R. Harrington	Engineer

Pilot Cotton Mills.

Raleigh, N. C.

N. T. Brown	Superintendent
T. E. Ratcliffe	Carder and Spinner
W. A. Harvey	Weaver
J. M. Cox	Dyer
A. B. Hurst	Cloth Room
J. B. Daniely	Engineer
W. M. Richardson	Shipping Clerk
A. E. Greenhill	Machinist

Personal Items

H. L. Jay has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

E. Hall, overseer of weaving at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., has been spending a vacation at his old home near Niagara Falls, N. Y.

E. E. Davis has resigned as second hand in weaving at Pelham, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Abingdon Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

W. F. O'Pry of Danville, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

G. R. Brook, carder and spinner at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga., has taken charge of the weaving also.

D. Y. Cooper, president of the Henderson and Harriet Cotton Mills at Henderson, N. C., was in New York on business last week.

A. P. McAbee has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Merri-mack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

V. H. Carr has finished overhauling the spinning at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills and is now doing similar work at the Grendel Mills No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.

W. P. Lee, night carder and spinner at the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills, was in Statesville, N. C., last week with his wife, who is very ill at a hospital there.

Durham Hosiery Mills Makes Fine Record.

The official inspection report in the delivery by the Durham Hosiery Mills to the United States Government Marine Corps of practically the entire amount in an order of 100,000 pairs black socks showed a rejection of only 15 pairs out of the 78,000 pairs so far inspected.

Address of Richard Wood Desired.

We have a letter that we would like to forward to Richard Wood, formerly of Alta Vista, Va., if we can obtain his address.

It is from Adolph Eisseman former designer at Alta Vista, Va., and Roanoke Rapids, N. C., but now a soldier in the French army.

McKissick Concert Band.

Greenwood, S. C., is to have another band, the new organization having been formed at Grendel Mill No. 2. The new band will be known as the McKissick Concert Band. Capt. J. F. Entzminger, of the B. M. I. has delivered the instruments to the members and they are delighted with them. Capt. Entzminger and J. C. Darby will instruct the members and judging from the progress of the Greenwood Band it will not be long before they will be able to furnish music.

Gets 15 Years For Manslaughter.

After having been out all night on the case, the jury Saturday morning at about 7 o'clock agreed upon a verdict in the case against W. S. Chadwick, finding him guilty of manslaughter upon the seventh ballot. Chadwick was tried for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Lindsey at the Dunean Mill village, Greenville, S. C., on the morning of October 5. This was the second time Chadwick was tried, the first resulting in a mistrial.

The motion for a new trial was made by Attorney H. C. Miller of counsel for the defense. The court denied the motion, stating that the fact that Chadwick ran away was in his mind action contrary to what

might have been expected of an innocent man. He stated that a fair trial had been given and that he believed the defendant had been done no wrong. It is unlikely that an appeal to the Supreme court will be made.

Official American Textile Directory—1915 Edition.

The 1915 edition of the Official American Textile Directory, compiled by the Textile World Record, is now in press and will be published early in April. This very valuable and reliable directory covers the entire textile field of the United States. The price is \$3,000 for office edition and \$2.00 for traveling edition. Orders can be sent to Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

His Text.

A colored preacher got into embarrassment in the little Kentucky town where he had been living, in consequence of some chicken thefts that led to a warrant being made out for his arrest. He beat it away from there and went to a village in Ohio, where he got a temporary pulpit. Just as he was about to announce his text on the day of his initial address there he saw a man in the rear of the church whom he thought he recognized as an officer of the town he had recently left.

He hesitated a moment, but said to the congregation:

"Brothers and sisters—I had calculated to talk to y'all this mawnin' 'bout th' resurrection, but since stepping into the pulpit I done decided to preach from the fo'th chapter of Hezekiah: 'If thou seest me and think thou knowest me, say nothing; and verily I will see you later.'"

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Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

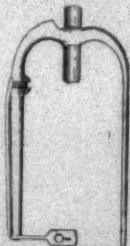
Torrington, Connecticut

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W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Are your flyers giving you trouble? If you have a few old flyers around your mill that will not run, send them to us and we will make them run like new ones, or if you are changing on to a finer or coarser roving, we will re-block your flyers to suit your work at small cost.

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

Arabol Manufacturing Company

100 William Street, NEW YORK

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

FOR MACHINE DRAWING

The GARLAND
Loom Harness
is Preferred in
Many Mills.

Our loom harnesses are especially well adapted for machine drawing because the eyes are of uniform size, stand square, are in perfect alignment and are open just enough for drawing in to the best advantage.

GARLAND
MFG. CO.



Saco, Maine

Want Department.

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Machinery For Sale.

The following machinery most of which is in good condition, is for sale at bargain prices:

- 70 Crompton & Knowles looms.
 - 1 Cohoes slasher.
 - 1 Vacuum dyeing machine.
 - 1 Sargent dryer.
 - 1 Overhead track with block.
 - 1 34-inch C. & M. brusher and shearer.
 - 1 32-inch C. & M. cloth folder.
 - 1 36-inch C. & M. sewing machine.
 - 1 B. & B. baling press.
- Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Spinners and Doffers Wanted.

Want a few good spinners, doffers and spooler hands. White work. Good paying job. Apply at once to

Wm. Huffman.

Overssers spinning and spooling, Alta nabaw, N. C.

Help Wanted.

The Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., are starting up 200 looms and 8,000 spindles at night. Can use several Draper weavers, also several families of spinners and doffers. Apply to J. W. Jenkins, Gen. Supt., Route 2, Rockingham, N. C.

Superintendent Wanted.

A competent superintendent wanted for medium size cotton mill, in good locality, making weaving yarns for market. Must be reliable man of experience. Address with references. Manager, care Textile Bulletin.

Editor's Note—Name of mill cannot be given, but all applications will be forwarded promptly.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1002.

WANT position of overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 1003.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1004.

WANT position of bookkeeper, stenographer or timekeeper or responsible place in mill office where there is a chance of promotion. Age 24. Sober. Can furnish good reference. Three years experience in mill office work. Address No. 1005.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have had large experience as superintendent and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 1006.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1007.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1008.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have 10 years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1009.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and am giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1010.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1012.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in charge of winding and spooling. Can change for better job. 20 years in mill. 10 years as overseer. Also have diploma in cotton carding and spinning and will deliver the goods. Age 37. Married. Temperate. Address 1014.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Many years experience and always made good. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1015.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1016.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1017.

WANT position as superintendent. Am young man of good education and also education and also long practical experience. Am now employed but want larger mill. Address No. 1018.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustle and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Address No. 1020.

WANT position as manager or superintendent and also in cost finding department of large mill corporation. Best of references. Address No. 1021.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1022.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1023.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1024.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill, either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1025.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium size mill or second hand in a large room. 12 years experience in card room. 5 years as second hand and grinder. Good references. Address No. 1026.

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30 Years Active Service

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WANT position as overseer. Now employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1027.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33 and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1028.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1029.

WANT position as carder in large mill. Ran last job to entire satisfaction of employers and can give them as references. Have had long experience. Address No. 1030.

WANT position as either carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish last employer as reference. Sober and reliable. Address No. 1031.

WANT position overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on two to six harness work both heavy and light, on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1032.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1033.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Island and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Fine experiences. Address No. 1034.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 15 years experience handling export and domestics of various constructions. Good references as to integrity and ability. Address No. 1035.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1036.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but wish large job in healthy section. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1037.

(Continued on next Page.)

WANT position as Supt. 18 years experience in mill. Age 38. Married. Can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1046.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on a wide variety of goods and can furnish best of references. Now employed, but want larger job. Address No. 1038.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1039.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,500 per year. Address No. 1040.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designing, 11 years experience including lenos, corduroys, 4 velvet. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Can furnish references. Address No. 1041.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 1042.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as weaver in large mill. Have many years experience and am competent to run a mill. Best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1043.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am a married man of good character, and sober habits. Have had 15 years experience as overseer. Am now running carding and spinning but want a card room. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1044.

WANT position as Supt. of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 1045.

WANT to correspond with the management of any up-to-date mill in the South needing an expert outside overseer and cotton weigher. Can handle big job. Age 27. Single. Strictly temperate and ambitious. Now employed. Dandy references. Address 1047.

WANT position as carder in Georgia or Alabama. Age 34. Married. Overseer three years. Second hand 4 years. Card grinder 5 years. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1048.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have long experience in cotton mill work and am entirely competent. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1049.

A PRACTICAL mill man wants position as superintendent. Small yarn mill preferred. Would accept position as carder and spin-

ner in large mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1050.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on a wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent 20 years. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1051.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1052.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1053.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1054.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large mill. Am a practical mill man, experienced in some of the best mills in the South, and can get results. Address No. 1055.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am young man of 32 years with family. Have had splendid training and can give satisfaction. My references as to character and ability are good. Address No. 1056.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$4.00 per day. Am now employed and can give present employers as references. Address No. 1057.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer of carding in one of the best mills in the South, but desire superintendents job. Have made good here and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1058.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have experiences in such positions and can furnish references. Address No. 1059.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have had long experience and can do first-class work. Would like to correspond with any mill considering a change of men. Address No. 1060.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 30. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1061.

WANT position as engineer, master mechanic or electrician. Have had 17 years experience with all kinds of boilers, engines, etc. 12 years experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1062.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 1063.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Have had experience in first-class mills and always gave satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1064.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish all former employers as reference. Address No. 1065.

A SOUTHERN man now employed as superintendent wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent who can get results. Age 36. Married. Have held present position nine years. Gilt edge references. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1066.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Age 26. Married. Strictly sober. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1067.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist at not less than \$2.00 per day. Now employed and have long experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1068.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Now employed as overseer of weaving and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Fine references. Address No. 1069.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1070.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent by practical man. Have 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with the manufacturing of cotton. Can give A-1 references as to ability and character. Address No. 1071.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but want larger mill. Good experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1072.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1073.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am now overseer and have run present job for three years but for good reasons prefer to change. Address No. 1074.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning in a medium-size mill. Prefer a place in South Carolina or Georgia.

Prefer a weave mill on sheeting or drills. At present employed. Health of family reason for changing. Address No. 1075.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. 20 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1076.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 1077.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 1078.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Special experience on combed yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1079.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Now employed. Address No. 1080.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed but want to change for larger job. Address No. 1081.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and on all makes of looms. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1082.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1083.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. An Eastern man and an A-No. 1 spinner. Have had many years experience on all kinds of yarns, including novelty yarns of all descriptions. Best references. Address No. 1084.

WANT—Position as overseer weave room. Am good designer and have had eight years experience in weave room. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1095.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill, 10,000 to 25,000 spindles, have a number of years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer spinning in large mill. Married and strictly sober. Age 30 years. Technical graduate in cotton manufacturing. Would consider reasonable salary. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1087.

WANT position as overseer of carding in Piedmont section of North or South Carolina, preferably Greenville, S. C. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1088.

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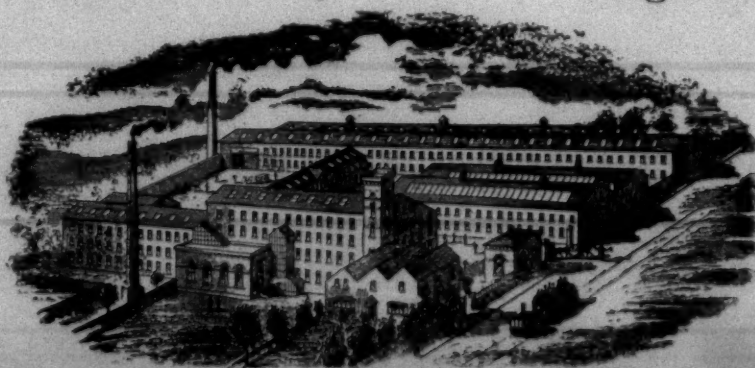
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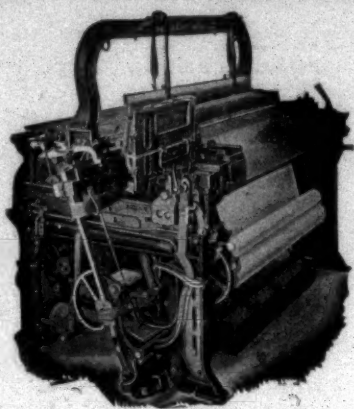
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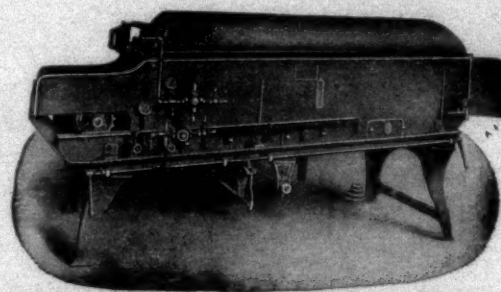
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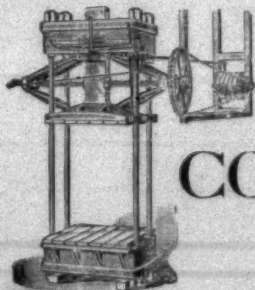
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